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Wilmington Journal

VOL. 23.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1867.

NO. 25.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from A Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free of all charge his experience and method of making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

THE WILL OF ELIAS FAISON having been propounded for probate in a solemn form, in our said Court, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel W. Cromartie and wife Narcissa E., beside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made of the same in the newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear and object to the probate, or judgment, *pro confesso* will be taken to them, and the Will admitted to probate.

Done at office in Clinton, this 25th day of June, 1867.

W. A. MATHIAS, C. C. C.
(prov adv \$15) 21-6w

Taking up Old Matters.

The House of Representatives have appointed a committee to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners during the war. We had thought that nothing remained to be said, sung, written, or illustrated upon this subject. The book-makers, play writers and highly imaginative artists of pictorial weeklies long ago abandoned the vein. The "horror of Andersonville" have passed into history. There have been, probably, a hundred separate accounts written of the privations and sufferings of our soldiers at that prison penned by men who saw and experienced what they described. Then there is the record of the Witz trial. What new light can a Congressional committee shed on the theme? All that they can do is to cross-examine the men who have already testified, and elicit stories with which the people of the North have been crammed to repetition. It is therefore proper for us to look into the motive which suggests the raking up of this old matter. It is not to provide new facts for history, for the historian already has ten times the material that he wants. The resolution says nothing about punishing any one found guilty of the ill-treatment of Union prisoners; and it is not probable that, at this late date, that would be attempted. The only object of the inquiry that we can discern, is to stir up and keep fresh the revengeful memories of the North towards the South, engendered by the war. This could be done to some extent by the sessions of such a committee at Washington, with power to summon witnesses from all parts of the Union, and having their fire-side proceedings minutely reported by telegraph to some hundreds of newspapers. This would be about as easy a method as could be contrived to rouse the dormant ill-will of the Northern people towards their old antagonists. That truth-naked, unvarnished truth—is not the object of the inquiry, is proved by the refusal of the house to order an investigation of "the treatment of Confederate prisoners in the camps and prisons of the United States, and why the carnel was discontinued," &c. Yet the two inquiries are but branches of one subject; they are so correlated that one cannot be clearly understood without the other.

The Confederates have their songs, pictures, newspapers and books, not so numerous as ours, but forming a mass of material for history fully as trustworthy; and the burden of their testimony is, that the Confederate prisoners suffered very badly in some of the Northern camps. If the relations were scantier, the protection against the inclemency of the weather more insufficient, and the general treatment of captives more cruel, apparently, in the South than in the North, the Southern apologists have a ready explanation of it. They say that their own soldiers were famished, half-naked and dying when sick or wounded, for want of medicines, and that the Northern prisoners were no worse provided for. They also say that at any time the Confederate authorities would have been glad to exchange fifty thousand prisoners, whom they could not afford to keep, for the same number of their own men incarcerated at the North. Upon the refusal of the United States government to make this exchange, they fasten the blame and disgrace of the Andersonville horrors. That is a point that should be investigated if the committee would get at the truth. Their disinclination to look at that side of the picture reveals their motive.

The appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances of the Lincoln assassination is another move, apparently, for effect. The trial of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Herold, Atzerodt and the rest, and the trial of John H. Surratt, now going on, have left, and will leave, no important material fact for the Congressional committee to gather up. They have no facilities which the sharp-witted lawyers who conducted the prosecution in the past and present trials have not had. But they can, if they choose, by abandoning the rules and safeguards of a regular legal trial, making the whole thing *ex parte*, and conducting the inquiry for the gratification of personal or party hostility, throw suspicion of a conspiracy in the great crime upon whomsoever they please—from President Johnson down to the Devil. That they have some notion of trying to drag in "many persons holding high positions of power and authority" appears from the phrasology of the resolution. If this is their deliberate purpose, we may be sure that businesses will not be wanting, who will fall in with the humor of the committee. The effect of all this, operating through the North press, will be to revive, in a measure, suspicion and dislikes towards individuals in the North, and to rekindle animosity towards the people of the South, who probably will be shown before the Congressional tribunal to have been accomplices, to a greater or less degree, in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

The radicals who, for the want of new and genuine grievances to make capital out of, are obliged to resort to these hackneyed sources of sensation, will be disappointed, we trust, in their expectations of lashing the people into the old state of excitement from which they are rapidly subsiding—New York *Jour. of Com.*

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE PLAYMATE.

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.
The plums were dark on Ramoth hill,
The song was so soft and low;
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard bird sang louder;
It seemed of all the day
It was all the day.

For, more than birds or flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing spring,
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kith and kin,
She laid her hand in mine;
What more could ask the bashful boy
Who fed her father's kite?

She left us in the bloom of May;
The constant years told o'er
Their seasons with as sweet May morns.
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noiseless feet, the round
Of uneventful years;
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year
Her summer roses blow;
The dusky children of the sun
Before her come and go.

There leaps with her jeweled hands
She smooths her silken gown;
Now more the homespun lap wherein
I shock the winter down.

The wild grapes wait us by the brook,
The bird builds in the tree;
The dark pines sing on Ramoth hill
The slow song of Folly-mill.

The ilies blossom on the pond,
The bird builds in the tree;
The dark pines sing on Ramoth hill
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if she thinks of them,
And how the old time seem—
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in her dreams.

I see her face I hear her voice;
Does she remember mine?
And what to her is now the boy
Who fed her father's kite?

What cares she that the orioles build
For other eyes than ours,
That other hands with nuts are filled
And other laps with flowers?

O, playmate in the golden time!
Our mossy seat is green,
Its fragrant viens blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it lean.

The winds so sweet with birch and fern
A sweater memory blow;
And there in spring the veeries sing
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are moaning like the sea;
The meaning of the sea of change
Between myself and thee!

IN MEMORIAM.

At a celebration of the Ladies' Memorial Association at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, to mourn and decorate the graves of the Confederate dead buried from the hospital at that place during the war, the following original verses were delivered by Col. Wm. Mumford, August 16, 1867. We think them exquisite:

As o'er the past the wretched mother weeps,
And at the desolated heartstone keeps
Her lonely vigil; when December's
Breath lights up the dying embers,

Who is it then most deary she remembers,
As back among the graves through all her grief
The spirit wanders seeking some relief?

Is it the stout and buoyant-hearted boy,
Who died life's flaming blade with eager joy,
And died with wood and rightwood will,
And onward pressed until

He flung his banner out on some proud hill?

Does he come back in all his buried splendor,
To fill her heart with thoughts most dearly ten-

der?

Or rather he, the feeble one, who burned
To mount as high and for the struggle yearned.

But faint and weak, not all her care
That mounted far beyond the reach of prayer;

Does he not rather come, through all those years
To lose the sacred fountain of her tears?

Tis thus Virginia, at her spoiled hearth,
Remembers these with all her buried worth!

Forbidden yet by Power's law!

Her broken heart, her lost heart,

Despondent daughters have assumed the trust,
And the grand old Mother, freed of bonds,

Shall come to write her love in stone or bronze.

Then here to-day, in view of all that land
Of Southern martyr in the spirit land,

Those starry clasters—may we see,

Now circling o'er us—born to be

A shining system round the sun-like Lee,

We come to bow before these lonely ones
Who died so well, so far from all the guns.

Alas! 'tis these who would have died for Right,
As grandly as the foremost in the fight,

But faint by the way—'tis these,

These who have died for Right,

We come to honor on our bended knees,

To bless each lowly one with many a tear.

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We dare proclaim, as loyal men—not slaves—

No power, nor force, nor human laws

Can bind this people with a clause!

That traitors make of Martyrs in our cause!

For though they sleep beneath the nameless sod,
They're Patriot Heros in the sight of God.

The Cretans—Terrible Reports.

The latest official accounts from Crete

give terrible reports of the cruelty of Turks,

The Cretans having inflicted severe punishment

upon one of Omar Pasha's spies, this

general retaliates by actually crucifying a Greek priest, in order to satiate his revenge

and to cast odium upon the Christians.

The party who arrested them say they have sufficient proof to identify them. They were locked up in jail at this place until Monday morning, when they were taken out and carried to Newbern. If they are the guilty party, we hope they will receive the full retribution of the law—speedily.

Other murderers are believed to be lurking in the same locality.

STATE NEWS.

THE POLITICAL.

Poor Carlotta."

"Poor Carlotta!" Maximilian was shot faced to the front. His last words were, "Poor Carlotta!" How tender and touching is this convincing illustration of the manly and generous nature of the fallen Emperor!

He recked not of his life, nor of the prize,

His heart was home, and that was far away.

Face to face with his remorseless executioners, awaiting but the word to "fire!" all thoughts of his lost empire and his own estate gave way to those enduring memories and sweet affection which linked his life, his happiness, his fate and his ambition with "Poor Carlotta!" As to a drowning man numerous events of his past life running through many years of time and space were no doubt recalled in the last moments of his earthly existence those charming recollections of his young, beautiful, gifted, accomplished and devoted wife, whom he had become so fascinated with his Mexican empire and his hopes of the Mexican throne as to could only relinquish them with his life. "Poor Carlotta!" Her triumphant journeys, her floral receptions, her welcome charities, her gracious ways, her Catholic piety and her resistless, winsome gentleness among the susceptible Mexicans, were all so faithfully devoted to his cause as to develop in him the heroism of the feudal ages. He was her gallant knight, equipped by her own fair hands for a glorious crusade; she was his queen of love and beauty, to whom his word as a soldier and his faith as a devotee were pledged.—All these thoughts, in the presence of the grave, doubtless recurred to him as the memories of a golden dream, and from these and that other thought, that she had hopefully braved the dangers of the seas, and the doubtful generosity of France in his behalf, only to be repelled in despair, and to be doomed to a living death, came the inspiration to Maximilian which was expressed in his last expressive words—

"Poor Carlotta!"

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AN INVENTION.—We understand that Mr. J. Alder, of this city, an experienced miner, has made an improvement in the manner of treating auriferous minerals for the extraction of gold, whereby all loss or waste is prevented. He has entered a caveat in the Patent office, and is now experimenting, preparatory to applying for a Patent.

Charlottesville, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Friday Morning, August 2, 1867.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce, speaking of the new labor-saving Pump, says :

"We have made enquiries, regarding the practical working and success of Patent Economical Labor Saving Pump and Well recently introduced by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., of our city, and find that a large number have been put down, and are in successful operation in this city and neighborhood; also in Lenoir, Onslow, Carteret, Pitt, Beaufort and other counties. In some instances, Marl beds have been penetrated, and clear gushing streams of water have been obtained."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

Repudiation.

Among the most interesting questions springing up at the North in political Conventions and being engrafted on party platforms, is that of taxing the bonds of the United States, and some papers and public men go so far as to openly advocate the repudiation of the public debt of the General Government. When we see men like Senator WADE, occupying the second official position under the Government, openly advocating a spirit of agrarianism and giving the weight of his great influence and official position to the fell spirit of lawlessness, which seems about to spread over the country like a besom of destruction and engulf in common ruin every enterprise and all industry, we are not surprised to see his words finding an echo in others, think the easiest way to begin the great work of *reform* is by ridding themselves of the onerous weight of the public debt.

Among the numerous articles we find from many quarters upon this subject, we give the following characteristic extract from Pomeroy's *LaCross Demolition*:

The Government, which was invented by the framers thereof to protect the people, has woven its web so thick that it can only be torn by the destruction of liberty but for the enrichment of an aristocracy. The people gave blood, money and life to restore the Union. The war was a miserable failure in all save the enriching of the aristocracy. The people have given for a time, but the people have lost more than they gained in liberty, wealth and happiness.

The Union is not restored, peace does not prevail, the sword still hangs above the South, and after a peace lately in deepest rebellion have given up in good faith.

The rights of citizens everywhere were guaranteed by the Constitution, which said taxation should be uniform. The Constitution was then repudiated and created "The rebellion party declared it a league with hell and a covenant with death and destroyed it. In doing this it destroyed the walls which supported the fabric."

The rebellion party created "The rebellion

now in the throes of a mighty travail. Jupiter-like, the fruit of that travail will be war.

Bitterly conscious of his impotence in the prevailing mode of warfare, he has from time to time sought to graft changes and improvements thereon, but with a result so unsatisfactory as barely to enable him to whip poor Austria. The failure of the Napoleon Gun and Napoleon Musket to accomplish the desired success, having demonstrated its impossibility under the present system, the necessity of a new one became at once apparent. Unfortunately the genius of great CESAR gives out no new scintillation. CELESTIAL light alone can reveal the new direction. MINERVA and BONAPARTE disdain classic habiliments and bursts forth in unkeen shorts.

The best authorities on Chinese Tactics lay down the following as the correct mode of fighting. A detachment of light troops as skirmishers, with the horns, supported by a line of heavier troops with trombones, is thrown well forward, followed by the main line armed with tremendous gongs. The advance is made, not with the regular cadence step of soldiers, but by a series of sprints and ground and lofty tumbling generally. The roar of battle, from the gongs and trombones and the horns, is terrific, and together with the unique mode of advance is said to produce quite an effect.

Recent developments in Paris show clearly that a ray of CELESTIAL light has penetrated the Imperial brain. The Emperor is indeed about to take a vengeance upon his enemies worthy of himself, his nation and his great predecessor. Read the following and see the whole thing in a nut-shell:

CHICKERING & SONS
AMERICAN FLAVOS THUMLPHANE.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Tablet Dispatch, Paris Exposition, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & Sons, of New-York,"

have been awarded

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT for the highest

degree of perfection in grand, square

and upright Pianos.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,

awarded a

GOLD MEDAL,

And created a Knight of the

LEGION OF HONOR

by the

EMPEROR NAPOLEON

for the

SEWING-MACHINE.

A Division of red-haired, flat-bosomed, scrawny, scraggy-necked, long-legged, hairy-lipped women from "Down East," accompanying the advance of a line of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, with their harsh shrill voices, with a rear guard of SEWING MACHINES to bind up the wounds to waterfalls and crinoline, would doubtless carry any breast-works in their front! What a hell must that bosom be, whose lord can devise and execute such diabolical vengeance! *Vive l' Empereur!* *Vive la Division Piano!* *Vive la School Marn!* *Vive Elias Howe, Jr.!* *Vive la Legion d'honneur!* We think the plan certainly will succeed, but in case it should not, we beg to suggest another, equally as original and more efficacious. By the way, the GRAND EXPOSITION was incomplete, or our correspondents have been singularly remiss. We have seen no reference to the PATENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER in use at one time in LILLIPUTIA. The GREAT GULLIVER surely could not have been in Paris, or he, too, would have surely been made a KNIGHT OF THE LION OF HONOR. Neither do we hear that the MR. SOOTHING SYRUP WINSLOW was made MAID OF ORLEANS. We have no doubt, however, that she is now an ORLEANS MAID. But to our suggestion. We advise the EMPEROR, in case of another failure, to proceed at once to the destruction of his enemies, *a la GULLIVER!*

Han. Dost thou think Alexander looked in this fashion in the earth? * * * and smelt so? *Pah!*

Han. E'en so, my Lord.

Han. To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole, * * * * * and why, of that loan whereof he was compelled, might they not stop a barrel-barrel?

Republikan! Take it over! Argue it! Suges-

tion—threaten and denounce if you do not care for those who toil, why should they care for you? And who you talk about, I please answer if you can be arguments we shall use from week to week, for the good of the Republic. The people are cowards close their mouths and labor on till taxation while we with the spikes of reason, nail still higher the head-light *Repudiation*.

And let them now stand by for their country protect the Bonds they stole if they can!

The other matter, founded in equity and justice and upon an honest desire that the property of the country should pay its *pro rata* share of the public expenses, possibly, however, leading in the same road which the La Crosse Democrat so plainly blazed out, is the fact that in all the Democratic and Conservative conventions recently held, there has been an open demand of taxes being imposed upon United States Bonds, and in at least one Republican convention, that of MAINE, this same position is intimated, by a resolution declaring that taxation on National bonds and stocks should be adjusted at once by Congress on constitutional principles of equality.

We cannot see how the Republican party can meet the issue—accepting it is out of the question. Those of MAINE who attempt to avoid it by their indefinite reference of it to Congress, awkwardly manifest their fears of it, and the unanimity with which their opponents endorse it, shows that it is to be made one of the great issues of the coming campaign. The gist of the question is contained in the following resolution, which is the leading plank of the Democratic and Conservative platform of MAINE :

"Resolved, That the United States bonds ought to be taxed; that the exemption from taxation of about one-third part of the entire wealth of the country, in the shape of Government securities, is an outrage upon the rights of the people; it is the right of every man to tax his property and hostile to the welfare of the country; that it is subversive of the very foundation principles of our government as established by our fathers; it tends to foment civil strife among the bondholders at the expense of the laboring class, casting the heavy burden of taxation from the favored protected few upon the back of the unprotected many, whose life and strength are taxed resulting from this injustice."

It certainly looks as if the working classes of the North are making the attempt to unite for their own interests. Is it to be wondered that the poor, maimed soldier, who, barely able to support his family, should be unwilling to be taxed to protect the bondholders, who grew rich through the patriotism and by the sufferings of himself and comrades? These questions may lead to political complications which may have a wonderful bearing upon the future destiny of the country.

The Future.

Although NAPOLEON III. is apparently solely occupied with industrial pursuits and peaceful addresses, he has, we think, "a soul above buttons," and, in spite of soft tones, his "voice is still for war." He is still the EMPEROR—still the WARRIOR. *Lucus a non lucendo.* He talks peace; he therefore means war. He meditates another *coup d'état*. His mighty brain is even

ident took the opposite ground of Stevens, and maintained that the rebel States were States in the Union. Another of his arguments bearing upon the same point, is that as Congress has as yet done nothing to force the South, it has an equal right to force it upon the North, all being alike States in the Union. This is precisely the argument we have maintained in this column, that if Congress could legally establish a military despotism over one portion of the country in a time of peace, it would give it the same power over the other, which it is, every day, doing. It is evident, unless the people should smite this Radical party a death blow between the eyes, Sumner is consistent with himself, and Stevens is equally consistent with himself, in that he holds that the negro, who derives all his importance from the South, shall be his host, and the head which has given the brains shall drabble in the dirt, such pro-slavery legislation leads to no good. The negroes are not intelligent in electing their own, when they can be made more capable than the white, and I believe dried which I have never observed in wood cut at other seasons. My own experience does not extend further back than ten or twelve years, but I have known several cases of remarkable durability, when the timber has been cut according to the old Dutch rule, in the *dark of the moon in August*, which is as near the time indicated as any person, relying on oral influence, could approximate to it."

Legislation which thus does violence to common sense and invades the order of nature by ordering that the tall trees, which contain the most timber, shall be its hosts, and the head which has given the brains shall drabble in the dirt, such pro-slavery legislation leads to no good. The negroes are not intelligent in electing their own, when they can be made more capable than the white, and I believe dried which I have never observed in wood cut at other seasons. My own experience does not extend further back than ten or twelve years, but I have known several cases of remarkable durability, when the timber has been cut according to the old Dutch rule, in the *dark of the moon in August*, which is as near the time indicated as any person, relying on oral influence, could approximate to it."

The bark no longer runs any more than in Winter; and the sap, instead of being thin and watery, as in the preceding months, becomes concentrated and viscid. I consider this period as the best time during the whole year for cutting timber. It usually occurs from the 15th to the 20th of the month, a few days earlier or later, according to circumstances, and continues only for a very short time. Close observation is necessary to ascertain it with exactness.—

The proper time is when the bark ceases to run. I have frequently had timber cut in August for farming purposes—such as gates, posts, and other things much exposed to the action of the weather—and I testify that when the bark is off, and I have seen it with my own eyes, it is dried which I have never observed in wood cut at other seasons. My own experience does not extend further back than ten or twelve years, but I have known several cases of remarkable durability, when the timber has been cut according to the old Dutch rule, in the *dark of the moon in August*, which is as near the time indicated as any person, relying on oral influence, could approximate to it."

The University of North Carolina.

From a private letter received by a gentleman in this place from a friend in Chapel Hill, we learn that Gov. SWAIN, President of the University, announced to the students a few days since, that from that day he would no longer occupy the Presidential Chair in the Faculty. His resignation, it is reported, has been or soon will be sent according to the late principal.

Registration of Laborers.

The following circular has recently been issued by Brevet Major General MILES, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State. The attention of farmers and those who are desirous of employing labor is directed to it:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN

AND ABANDONED LANDS.

HEADQUARTERS AST. COM. STATE OF N. C., Raleigh, N. C., July 22, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 14.

In consequence of the surplus of labor in some sections, and the great demand in others, it is deemed expedient that a method should be adopted for a more equal distribution of the same; to this end officers and agents will provide themselves with a register, and record all applications of employment desired, and laborers who may be in need of employment, and those who may be in a position to offer it.

It will be well for our people to consider who will be a suitable person to fill Gov. SWAIN's place.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

N. C. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Catawba County, July 25, 1867.

Dear Journal:—Probably it may be a source of pleasurable gratification, possibly of jealous envy, to know that while the "very large edition of your valuable paper" is being rapidly thrown off amidst the heavy, thundering noise of your monster "steam power" press, greatly to the disturbance of our legal friends below in their mental efforts to keep cool, interspersed with the sharp, decisive bitings of the old "Alligator" in the expression of the following apprehension: "We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the Republican party in the Northern States; for we know there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South." From the conclusion of this article, to which we have set ourselves side by side with the dusky sons of Africa, and bring into frequent requisition handkerchiefs whose perfume is powerless to relieve them from any sense of oppression they may physically experience.

Notwithstanding party ends may be gained by this course, the effect which the event will have upon the minds of the Northern people who are strong in their prejudices against, and antipathy for, the negro, will be great, and is foreshadowed by the *Journal* in the expression of the following apprehension: "We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the Republican party in the Northern States; for we know there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South."

It is being rapidly thrown off amidst the heavy, thundering noise of your monster "steam power" press, greatly to the disturbance of our legal friends below in their mental efforts to keep cool, interspersed with the sharp, decisive bitings of the old "Alligator" in the expression of the following apprehension: "We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the Republican party in the Northern States; for we know there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South."

We may expect, then, when the blacks assume the political balance of power in reconstructing Southern States, and when their black representatives in Congress, who are now with a revolutionary reaction against them among the whites of the North which will upset the republicans.

This will, in all probability, be the solution of the experiment of the political organization of the blacks against the whites in the South—a reaction of the whites against the blacks and the republicans who are now with a revolutionary reaction against them among the whites of the North which will upset the republicans.

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STATE NEWS.

His Excellency, Governor Worth, has offered a reward of \$800 for the apprehension of Gus Holmes, the negro who recently murdered another freedman in Tarboro, and subsequently escaped from jail.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 26th.

GOOD NEWS.—THE MAILED.—Since our last we have been gratified to learn that notice has been received at the post office in this place that the government has concluded a contract with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, for a three times a week mail from Wilmington to this place. Service will probably begin from the head of the road to this point about the first of August—the Company doing the work itself and not by sub-contractors.

On Saturday afternoon we were still further gratified to receive a mail from Charlotte. Mr. Schell, formerly contractor on the route from Charlotte to Lancaster, S. C., is the contractor on the route, directly with the Government. At present his carriers arrive here on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, and leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. He will run by this schedule until the Railroad Company begins operations.

We hope to be able to announce soon the re-opening of all the routes from and through this section.—*Wadesboro Argus*.

IMPROVEMENT IN JOB PRINTING.—Messrs. Baylis & Wood, of this city, have recently procured a patent for an apparatus called "The Chromatic Inkling Apparatus," and being applied to the printing press enables the Printer to execute job work in many number of colors at the same cost as is charged now for printing in one color, there being but one form, one roll and one impression required. An inspection of this machine on Saturday by several gentlemen engaged in this business in Baltimore evinced the fact that all which was claimed for it was performed, and that the color printing was much more accurate than by the old plan when several forms were used. This attachment, which is simple and therefore more valuable, can be applied to any ordinary press at a light cost.

Charlotte *Time*.

From the N. Y. Times, (Bad.)

The Situation in the South.

Considering the large majority of registered negro voters over whites in many of the Congressional districts of the South, we may expect soon to see a good number of colored candidates for Congress besides the one who has announced himself for the Chawer District of South Carolina. We

may also expect that several of them will be elected, and that they will present themselves with their credentials before Congress as soon as the Southern States are reorganized according to law. There is no doubt of their admission, if they come in properly shaped. We need not anticipate the reflection of the philosophical upon such an event.

From the New York Herald, (Bad.)

MOTION IN DANVILLE.—FORMATION OF A BORDER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—DANVILLE, July 27.—A convention of farmers and others from the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina was held here today. There was a large number of persons present, representing the counties of Pittsylvania and Henry, in this State, and Caswell, Rockingham and Person, in North Carolina. Much interest was manifested. The society was organized by electing Major Wm. T. Sutherlin, of Danville, President, and Messrs. Wm. Long, of Caswell county, Wm. D. Bethel, of Rockingham county, and John W. Cunningham, of Person county, North Carolina, and T. H. Stamps, of Pittsylvania county, Wm. Martin, of Henry county, Thos. Barksdale, of Halifax county, Va., Vice Presidents. Several addresses were made.

Funds were being subscribed by citizens of Wilson to aid in erecting a Roman Catholic Church in that town.

The Sheriff of Forsyth has started out on his tax-collecting tour. The aggregate amount of the State and County taxes due by the County is nearly \$10,000. If our friends above have been as energetic and thrifty as they were last year, the dried blackberry crop will pay it.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

DUNCAN G. MCRAE, ESO.—THE MILITARY COMMISSION.—The many friends of Mr. McRae, and the people of the State, generally, will be gratified to learn that a *no*, *pro*, in his case was entered on yesterday, and that he was at once discharged from military custody. Not a particle of evidence of any kind has been elicited to his prejudice, except the statements of an abandoned woman, which were disproved in every particular. Mr. McRae, after two and a half months imprisonment, is declared entirely innocent of that wherein he was charged, and returns to his family and fellow-citizens in Fayetteville, whose sympathies have been so much enlisted in his behalf.

All restrictions upon the publication of proceedings in the case now pending were, on yesterday, removed, and we shall endeavor to give, to-morrow, a running summary of the testimony thus far evolved, and henceforward, a daily abstract of evidence in the further prosecution of the trial of the other parties.—R. *Sentinel*, 30th.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—It is a most gratifying result that North Carolina Bonds are steadily advancing in the New York market. They sold the other day in New York at 59½—a fact creditable to the State, because of her long established integrity and the opposition of our people to secession.—R. *Sentinel*, 30th.

MOVEMENTS OF CAVALRY.—It is rumored that a considerable portion of the cavalry, at present on duty in this State, has been ordered to Tennessee, in view of the troubles in that unhappy State, caused by Brownlow and his militia. It is suggested that troops should be drawn from the rebel states, and sent to a "loyal State," "in the Union," to maintain peace and preserve order.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Lewis A. Albritton, indicted for highway robbery, has been found guilty, and has been sentenced to be hanged in Newbern, on Friday, the 16th of August next.

This is the same day set apart for the execution of Banister Heywood.

MORE ARRESTS.—Three more young gentlemen of Fayetteville have been arrested, and were brought to this City, on Saturday, on the charge of complicity in the killing of the negro, who attempted the rape on the person of a young lady of that town. These young gentlemen are Messrs. Letherell, Hall and Powers. As some little time will elapse, before the trial of the gentlemen, whose case is now pending before the Military Commission, is concluded, the three young men in question were on yesterday sent to Fort Macon, to be confined there, until their case can be reached.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY.—We are greatly gratified to learn that the Poem, read by our gifted fellow townsmen, Theo. H. Hill, Esq., at the Commencement of this Literary institution, Friday last, was, as we knew it would be, a brilliant success.

In concluding the object of my visit, I was ably seconded by Dr. Long, of Lake Landino, who has become the owner of a tract which has borne this crop, (Indian corn,) for one hundred years without maturing. It does not seem to have deteriorated by this long cultivation; or the crops do not show a perceptible falling off; still, there has been a large consumption of materials during the one hundred years of cultivation, which may be made to appear by analysis.

The great supply of nutriment, however, still holds out, and the one hundred years to come, if subjected to no greater drains upon its magazine of food, will, at such a distant period, continue to produce its ten or twenty barrels of corn to the acre.”

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Swamp Lands of North Carolina.

We propose to give our readers, in several instalments, the information collected by the Literary Board of this State in regard to our Swamp Lands and recently published in pamphlet form.

The Board of Literature of the State of North Carolina owns, in trust for the benefit of Common Schools, all the public swamp lands of the State.

Accurate surveys have not been made of all these lands, and the exact amount cannot, therefore, be stated; but enough is known to warrant an estimate of at least one million five hundred thousand acres.

The lands are in bodies of five thousand to ninety thousand acres; and they are situated in the alluvial or coast region of the State, and between the thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth parallels of North latitude.

They lie chiefly in the counties of Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell, Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Jones, Brunswick, New Hanover, Columbus, Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, and Richmond; and all these counties are accessible to market by water or railroad carriage.

The juryman was ordered to stand aside. Goldsboro *Star*, 30th.

CRAYON CRIMINAL COURT.—The Jury in the case of the State vs. Allen White, indicted for burglary and attempt to commit a rape, failing to agree after being incarcerated three days and three nights, was discharged and the prisoner released on his recognition.—Newbern *Republican*.

COLORED JURYMEN.—In a neighboring county last week, a colored man was brought to the bar, and challenged as a jurymen, in an important criminal case.

The question was asked:

"Have you formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?"

Answer—"I have! he's guilty! He's got on my pants which he stole from me two weeks ago!"

The juryman was ordered to stand aside. Goldsboro *Star*, 30th.

FINE COTTON.—Some days since, upon the testimony of a skillful planter, we stated the crop of J. H. Dibble, Esq., near Kinston, N. C., was the finest in this section. Yesterday we examined the entire field of 200 acres, and were struck much by the standard of Hyde County or Mayesville lands. I feel confident, however, that it exceeds somewhat a fourth, and that a large proportion of the remainder, though falling below this standard, is equal to the average quality of lands in the country, known and regarded as good lands.

The rest would be valuable as manures for other lands, and for peat, which has lately become an article of commerce from the neighboring swamps of Virginia.

"It will be useful to compare the swamp lands of (North Carolina) with the prairies of Illinois, whose characteristics have drawn westward so many emigrants from New England, New York and the old World.

The swamp soil of North Carolina shows a greater capacity for endurance than the prairie soils of Illinois, notwithstanding the annual crop is somewhat less per acre; but on the score of location we are unable to set that the Illinois soils have a preference.

As it regards health, Hyde County is no more subject to chills and fevers than the country of the prairies. It is a remarkable fact that persons live and labor in swamps with impunity, or freedom from disease."

Dr. Emmons.

Gen. Walter Gwyn, one of the most eminent and experienced civil engineers of the United States, and who, for many years, has been engaged in the various departments of his calling, in different States of the Union, has been several times in the employment of the Literary Board of North Carolina. He has surveyed a number of the lands, and in a report made to the Board in 1867, says:

"I am unable to state with precision what proportion of the State lands, amounting in all to about a million and a half of acres, belong to the class that comes up to the standard of Hyde County or Mayesville lands. I feel confident, however, that it exceeds somewhat a fourth, and that a large proportion of the remainder, though falling below this standard, is equal to the average quality of lands in the country, known and regarded as good lands.

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All things considered, these lands are the most desirable in the world; they produce grass and fruits as well as the cereals, are of easy cultivation, and are tilted from generation to generation, without showing any signs of exhaustion.

They are generally covered with a heavy and dense growth of timber vines, and weeds, and grass; the soil is from five to thirteen feet deep, and consists of decomposed vegetable matter, fine sand and finely comminuted clay. It produces exuberantly all the grains, grass, cotton, rice, peas, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, melons, the garden vegetables, apples, peaches and grapes. The test of its fertility is its growth of Indian corn, an exhausting crop, which it will yield in large amounts, from year to year, without manures or stimulants, and for an indefinite period.

It will not produce as much per acre as the heavy clay soils in the highest state of improvement; but, considering the difference in the expense of production, the crops of the former are vastly the more profitable.

The average yield of Indian corn per acre, without the application of fertilizers or stimulants, is from fifty to seventy-five bushels; and experience has proved that this will continue from year to year for more than a century, while science infers, from the facts of the past and from careful analyses, that even two centuries of close cultivation will not exhaust the natural and ever renewing fertility of these soils.

SECOND.—Intermediate soils, partaking somewhat of the nature of the first class, and something, also, of that of the third. Swamps of this character sometimes contain highly fertile fringes, or districts, alternated with sections of sandy lands not productive, or with peaty soils, devoid of timber; but generally the lands included under this head are of medium quality, producing the same growth with those of the first, but in less abundance.

They would be regarded as very valuable but for their proximity to the best soils of the world; and many of them are more peculiarly adapted to wheat and the finer grasses than the lands of the first class; and their average yield of Indian corn, which is about twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, can be cheaply and easily increased by the application of fertilizers which abound in this region.

A Mass was celebrated here to-day for the repose of those killed in the rebellion one year ago. The ceremony took place in Mechanics' Institute, the scene of the riot. There was little demonstration on the subject by any class.

From the Richmond *Advertiser*.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Another Military Order.

New Orleans, July 30.—P. M.

The following order was issued this evening:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

New Orleans, July 30.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 105.

A careful consideration of the reports of Major Charles Griffin, U. S. A., shows that J. W. Throckmorton, Governor of Texas, is an impediment to the reconstruction of that State under the law. He is, therefore, removed from that office, E. M. Pease is hereby appointed Governor in place of J. W. Throckmorton, removed. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

(Signed) Geo. L. Hartsuff.

Asst Adj't Gen'l.

The Republican's issue of the 21st inst., states that Gov. Pease was recommended by Hamilton.

Pease is a native of Connecticut, but has been a resident of Texas since 1833. He is a lawyer of eminence at the Texas bar; has served in both branches of the Texas Legislature, and was twice elected Governor, serving from 1855 to 1857, and a consistent Union man during the war.

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From the Richmond *Advertiser*.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31.—P. M.

The following order was just issued by General Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., July 26, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 48.

In pursuance of Section Four of the Act of Congress, dated July 19, 1867, Sub-District Commanders will report to these Headquarters, for the action of the Commanding General, the cases of all State, County and Municipal officers who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of the acts of Congress.

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RICHMOND, VA., July 31.—P. M.

The following order was just issued by General Schofield:

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTH CAROLINA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
CATAWBA COUNTY, July 23, 1867.

THE SPRINGS.

Colonel Wm. Watt has gone to great expense to fit up this place, and the comforts and amusements which he gives to his guests, as well as the life-giving and health-imparting properties of the waters, justify neither the invalid nor pleasure-hunter to seek their objects beyond the limits of the State. With every comfort, advantage and merit of its older rivals in Virginia, at much less expense, there is no good reason why the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs should not become as popular and famous as any in the country. Enterprise, liberality and urbanity attention will not be wanting to bring this about, and nothing but the incomprehensible want of State pride, which has long condemned North Carolina enterprises to second class positions, for want of home support, will defeat the purpose of the proprietor. The whole world seek the mountain districts of a neighboring State, in quest of health and pleasure, and thus annually pay into her Treasury thousands of dollars as tribute; but this was first brought about by a home appreciation, and a liberal support of the efforts of the owners in developing and making known the medicinal qualities of the waters, the beauties of the scenery, the pleasures of the society and the attractiveness of the place. This attracted attention abroad, and Virginia became the resort of the world.

Let us endeavor to imitate so worthy an example. An extended acquaintance with the most popular and famous of these watering places, carries with it the conviction that few, very few, are equal and none superior to this, and if a tithe of the North Carolinians, who seek health and pleasure beyond the State, would patronize these Springs, here would not only be collected the most delightful and intelligent company, but an encouragement and ability would be given to the proprietors to make it the most attractive place in the United States—an opportunity which would not be lost.

E. THE POLITICAL NEGRO.

Boys, in exploring old and dilapidated ruins, already half frightened by long standing rumors of supernatural inhabitants, are frequently intimidated by the bats disturbed from their hiding places by their intrusion, or by the echoes of their own footsteps. Just so with certain politicians in this country. In order to secure the success of party the negro was enfranchised in certain States or districts, and the hopes and demands of the newly-made citizens have been encouraged and stimulated to such a degree, that already their very reasonable and justifiable ambition is becoming a matter of serious trouble, and has even now frightened some of the leaders out of their property. A little doubtful of the terrible means used to secure success, they are becoming alarmed at the noise of the storm their course has excited. The demand for office, the echo of their own teachings, through political missionaries and human nondescripts, begins to perplex and confuse those who gave the negro the ballot for selfish purposes, and not from any desire to benefit that race.

We publish elsewhere extracts from leading papers, of all shades of politics, in different Northern States, showing into what trouble the political Pandora's box—negro eligibility—is bringing the dominant party. We have never doubted that when the negro was converted into voting machines, and put up to the highest bidder, that he would also be made eligible to office. How could any party, whose success depended upon their votes, refuse the demand when it came? Nay, we have always thought that when white men received them into their political councils and sat with them around the committee table, that equality at other and more sacred places would follow. In fact, such is already the case at the South, and at least one of their public speakers has boasted of dining in our own city with leading Federal and city officials. Let us so bear ourselves that when the schemes for our degradation prove unsuccessful, that we can resume our position in the family of States with no other loss than that which our weakness brought about in the defeat of our arms.

A DAY AMONG OUR FARMERS.

Leaving the city on the early morning train, on Thursday last, in company with several gentlemen, "ye local" was soon dashing over the road, on his way to attend the meeting of the Farmers' Club, a report of which will be found in another column. In a short time we reached the depot nearest our destination, and were transported to the residence of our host, Mr. A. E. Hall, by means of private conveyance. The hospitality which we experienced from this gentleman was such as to render us forever grateful, and enhanced the enjoyment of our trip in no little degree.

The farmers, their wives and little ones, soon began to assemble, and before long the former were at work, engaged with weighty discussions, which we must confess we listened to and noted rather reluctantly at first, as we were compelled to leave the parlor for this purpose, and withdraw from the gaze of a score or so of sharp-eyed, and forsake the side of fair creatures who were rife for amusement, and whose beaming faces were radiant with enjoyment. However, after a hearty sigh over our interrupted pleasures in this respect, we soon became alive to the importance of the subject under discussion, and in an incredible short period heard more in relation to farming than we had known in all our previous life.

The address of General Ransom before the meeting was an effort which gave satisfaction in an eminent degree, and was listened to with profound attention. The theory in relation to farming there presented, and the beneficial results of that theory, when applied to practice, had, we have reason to believe, its weight, and the results, as shown by estimates, generally acknowledged. The address was written in a plain, unassuming, practical style, with that expressiveness for which this gentleman is so eminently distinguished. The Club testified their appreciation, not only by formal resolutions, but by private and individual expressions.

In a section which forces by the bayonet ten States to submit to negro legislators, judges, governors and other officials, while it denies to its own colored population even the right of suffrage, some security may be felt from the troubles and humiliations which environ us. But having enfranchised in the South, by illegal force, we should

with a lavish hand. To say the entire cuisine is under the superintendence of Mrs. Wrenn, of Statesville, is sufficient to recommend it to all travelers in this section of the State.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Colonel Wm. Watt has gone to great expense to fit up this place, and the comforts and amusements which he gives to his guests, as well as the life-giving and health-imparting properties of the waters, justify neither the invalid nor pleasure-hunter to seek their objects beyond the limits of the State.

We are not surprised, therefore, to see their claims already presented, and we are prepared to see them urged with unreleashed importunity.

At the North, so far, every attempt to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro, has met with a decided rebuff. In most of the States in which elections are pending, this question is the leading point at issue, and though the minority party are opposing it, we are not satisfied it will be endorsed. Within the past seven years several of these States have declared against it. At the Presidential election of 1860, although Mr. Lincoln carried New York by more than fifty thousand majority, the majority of upwards of six thousand, though the majority for the Radical candidate for Governor at the Spring election, just held, was eleven thousand. In the same year, Wisconsin rejected negro suffrage by a majority of nine thousand, giving at the same time ten thousand majority for the Radicals. Minnesota also refused, by twenty-five hundred majority, to sanction the right of suffrage, while the Radical ticket was successful by nearly four thousand majority. In the same Autumn, Colorado, voting on a proposed Constitution, rejected by a vote of seven to one, the same proposition.

Just beyond the immediate hills which surround the Springs, the country is level and well adapted for riding and walking, and this extended expanse affords most varied and picturesque views of the neighboring mountains, the misty spurs of which rise up in the blue distance as far as the eye can see.

THE GROUNDS.

The immediate grounds are eminently beautiful and romantic. Much money has been expended in adorning them, yet they retain much of their natural wildness, which rather adds to, than detracts from their picturesqueness. It is, however, the intention of the energetic proprietor to bring them to a high state of tasteful and ornamental cultivation. In the centre is a beautiful musical pavilion, from whence in all directions the grounds gently ascend in amphitheatre style, in almost as much regularity as if it had been the work of human hands. Upon this eminence are situated, in an oblong circle, the numerous

BUILDINGS.

used for the guests. At the western extremity is situated Hotel Reception and another three story building containing dining, ball, billiard and bar-rooms. Thence along both ranges of this amphitheatrical hill are located, at regular intervals, neat and tasty cottages, culminating at the eastern eminence in a large and newly erected three story building, with long verandas, wide passages and large rooms, known as "Castle Thunder," the most imposing and finest of the whole. To the west, and rather beyond this ridge, in a deep-shaded and grassy bottom, courses a beautiful stream of clear water, with high banks and bottom of pebbles, which adds much to the beauty and comfort of the situation.

THE WATERS.

To the south, beyond the range of cottages, in a beautiful bottom near the eastern bank of the stream is situated the White and Blue Sulphur Springs. The White Sulphur is a most remarkable fountain. Its clearness, icy coolness, limpid beauty and abundance, coupled with its delightful taste and extraordinary richness, make it indeed a remarkable Spring, says an eminent divine, to whose enfeebled health these waters had proved an elixir of life, and the expressive truthfulness of the language finds response in every visitor to this fountain of health. The Blue Sulphur is used as a wash, and is very beneficial for weak eyes and all eruptive diseases. Some few hundred yards above, on the western side of the stream, are the two Chalybeate Springs, which are strongly impregnated, and have been pronounced by scientific gentlemen very superior. The unprofessional visitor must judge of the efficacy of the waters by the result which their uses produce. Tested by this we are prepared from personal observation, during the last and present season, to pronounce them equal to the best, as their cures are most wonderful. We notice invalids who were benefited last year in attendance, already greatly improved by their visit.

THE BATHS.

The proprietor, with characteristic liberality, has erected a most spacious bath-house, where visitors can have shower, tub or pool baths, as they prefer. The pool is thirty feet square and from three to eight feet deep, as preferred. So complete are the arrangements of these baths that the water can be drawn off and the immense pool filled in four hours. This affords one of the greatest luxuries of the Springs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Smith's fine brass and string band, from Richmond, is in attendance, and at stated hours during the day and in the spacious ball-room, six evenings of the week discourse most delightful music. A double ten-pin alley and a billiard room afford opportunities for amusement in those fascinating and healthy games; many pass portions of the day with cards, chess and backgammon, while others stroll amid the delightful groves.

VISITORS.

We found some thirty persons here, while a large number have engaged rooms and are to arrive during the week. Among those already here, we were glad to meet Hon. John A. Gilmer, who, it will be remembered, has been an invalid for several months. His friends will be glad to learn that he is better and gradually improving. Arriving here less than two weeks since, he regards himself as decidedly better, and is already able to walk to the Spring once a day and drink from the fountain the charmed liquid which flows from it. We sincerely trust it may restore his health and strength, that the State may again have the benefit of his giant intellect in this day of her direst need and trial.

THE TABLE.

This, indeed, is a land literally flowing with milk and honey, and we have both here in ample abundance, as well as their concomitants—"butter and bread." Fine beef, elegant mutton, fowls without end, vegetables of all kinds, served up with home-like simplicity and neatness, constitute one of the chiefest charms of the place. The freestone water is limpid and cold, while a bountiful supply of ice is dealt out

whole negro population, and disfranchised so large a proportion of the white population as to place the political power in some of the States entirely, in all of them partially, in the hands of the former, so large and powerful an element cannot long be ignored within their own territory. We are not surprised, therefore, to see their claims already presented, and we are prepared to see them urged with unreleashed importunity.

Having satisfied their appetites, and heard the address of General Ransom, our worthy farmers renewed their interesting discussions; but having obtained more notes of the proceedings which had already transpired than we could conveniently publish, during their informal discussion we took occasion to repair to the parlors, where the young folks had assembled. Business no longer claimed us without, and so we most naturally remained within, where the ladies presided and our pleasure was so much enhanced. In their society the remainder of the time was passed, until the hour for departure arrived. We left our worthy farmers with regret, bid a sad adieu to the fair ones who had entertained us so well, and found ourselves soon seated in the cars indulging in pleasant reflections, notwithstanding the dust with which we were covered, and to which we were subjected until our arrival in the city, where a bath did much to counteract its effects and refresh and invigorate the body.

Reported Expressly for the Journal.
Meeting of the Spring Garden and Rocky Point Agricultural Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the above Agricultural Club was held at Worthington Farm, the residence of A. E. Hall, Esq., on Rocky Point, on Thursday last. A large number of the enterprising and industrious farmers of the county were in attendance, accompanied by their wives and children, who, while business was being transacted, proposed passing the time in a quiet, social manner.

The meeting was called to order by the President, W. S. Larkins, Esq., after which the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. S. Hatchell, stated that it was his pleasant duty to announce that he had succeeded in prevailing upon General Robert Ransom to accept an invitation to address them on this occasion, and took great pleasure in announcing that he was there for that purpose. After a few remarks complimentary to General Ransom, he was formally presented to the Club.

At the conclusion of this address, on motion of Dr. Hatchell, the thanks of the Club were returned to General Ransom, for his excellent and practical address, and that production referred to the committee of publication.

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